many schools which had not received pecuniary assistance from it, but had merely placed their affairs under its direction, to see that ly or in part by benevolent individuals for the instruction of the to the Roman Catholics was not found there now, having been re- the highest duty of the State; and if they wished to retrieve themschools to all classes, and had gone as far as they possibly could.

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The Bishop of Exeter should first address himself to the various least of all on that part of the people which did not belong to it. the Church should compel them to take its system of education. overthrow, the arguments of those who looked on education withneither they, nor the clergy of their respective dioceses, would must show this to be certain, that if instruction does not increase neglect their duty, if the State did its duty. The next question crime, which may be a matter of dispute, there is no reason to swer to that was, not that the Church presumed to demand that It was true the government of that country wished to order it the means of sanctifying secular instruction, particularly of those cation of the poorer classes of her Majesty's subjects, he must by De Beaumont and De Tocqueville, and in Sweden (Mr. Lareligion. (Hear, hear.) He did not ask, God forbid he should, that the poor man should not be perplease God to enable him to make; but looking to the poor as a rochial system of education was adequate to the population. The class they could not expect that those who were consigned by Providence to the laborious occupations of life should be able largely in Prussia, except in the humblest capacity: the whole is a to cultivate their intellect. If they could concentrate their views government matter, based on a laic principle. The Protestant the corner stone of all their learning, if they could learn history instruction, but attend merely as hired visitors, themselves under in order to illustrate the Bible, if they could learn the various surveillance. The Romish Clergy, indeed, insist upon choosing sciences to the extent to which acquaintance with them is ordinarily carried by persons of that class in order to illustrate the Bible, he believed a larger portion of secular education would be acquired by them than if they were cast upon the sciences, without the minds of the pupils with any feeling of respect for the minisany thing scriptural and sacred whereupon to found their studies; ters of religion. How, asks Mr. Gleig, can a government prethat, in short, by making the Bible the foundation of all, and applying secular science to illustrate it, they would learn a larger one and the same thing,) which equally countenances the Protesbut science was taught. (Hear, hear.) A third question, an dent, the follower of the Greek Church, the Jew, and the Mahoculty than either of those that preceded it, was this, whether it were the most ignorant and uneducated. Two towns in the manuwas lawful for the State to give its aid to those who did not belong facturing districts of nearly the same size—the workmen of one to the Church? If he was asked whether the State was generally the most orderly of any in the neighbourhood, those of the other Church recognised by the State, he would answer most readily— attend Sunday schools, in the other, 7. In America the govern-But if asked whether the State should give it specially in the way but the fact was, that whatever might be the intellectual state of teaching doctrines which the State believed to be false in of advancement there the moral improvement of the people from its first duty if it dared to do so. (Hear, hear.) The noble authority of the Americans themselves—the second report of the factory state. (Hear, hear.) He thought with the noble mar- In both, the deficiency of moral and religious instruction was quis, that there were myriads of their fellow subjects, of their pointed out, and each ascribed it to the impossibility of procuring fellow. fellow Christians, of their fellow heirs of immortality, left in a books which should afford it without infringing the school regulacondition so eloquently depicted by the noble marquis. The noble marquis called upon them to recollect the 80,000 poor children in Manchester and the neighbourhood, immersed in the very intellectual excellence in the higher ranks of life might sometime abyss of ignorance and vice, and he said if they left them there produce good results, by filling up harmlessly the leisure hours of the they might punish their crimes indeed, but the guilt of those idle, and by cultivating a sense of honour it might sometimes even crimes would rest on other heads; there again he rejoiced entirely stand instead of religious principle, but nothing of this could it to agree with the noble marquis; but then he must carry his prinble marquis it was, to rescue those unhappy persons from that millions, and yet crime was making rapid strides. In Connectitremendous position in which they had been left, where, he must cut at least one-third of the population was educated, and yet ask, was the fault of their being so left? Had the Church been crime was on the increase, The real effect of mere intellectual the cause of that tremendous extent of misery which had accom-Panied the extension of our manufactories? Had the State been fully increase those against property. In Russia, for instance, ready to assist the Church in giving the blessed truths of the Gospel to those whom the State was most anxious to breed up and encould only terminate in ignorance and vice of the most fearful degree, there were in 7400 crimes only 640 cases of violence, character? No, never had there been such virtue in the State of being in the one case in the proportion of about 1-12th, in the England since the Reformation. He grieved to say that illusother about 1-6th. stains and the greatest of all was, the niggard manner in which ing education throughout the country, so far as religion was continued to the greatest of all was, the niggard manner in which ing education throughout the country, so far as religion was continued to the greatest of all was, the niggard manner in which ing education throughout the country, so far as religion was continued to the greatest of all was, the niggard manner in which in the country is the greatest of the greatest of all was, the niggard manner in which in the country is the greatest of the greatest of all was, the niggard manner in which in the greatest of the greatest of

vast number of schools had been erected in the country, for up- proportion of those whose distressed situation was so well described from the State, and who would perhaps object to receive it at the relations of the empire with a foreign state. wards of £120,000 had been expended in the erection of new by the noble marquis. Not only then—at no period since, with hands of the Church. Let such if they pleased be assisted by school 2695 teachers. It had also been the nucleus of a great was afforded by the conduct of one of the best and purest of men considered itself to be doing more than discharging a mere duty -whether the ablest of statesmen he did not affect to decide-he of charity to the dissidents from our Church. (Hear, hear.) meant Mr. Perceval. Even at a time when our finances were Let it be done in such a form as should at no time induce the they were properly managed, and conducted on the principles of most dilapidated, and when there were the largest demands upon people to think that the state entertained any want of confidence the National Church. The number of schools actually united to our pecuniary resources, he proposed a vote of £100,000 for ex- in its authorised organ. Let it never withdraw from the parental the society, or in connection with it, was now 6778, which con- tending the means of spiritual instruction to the people, through instruction of the Church those who under her care would grow tained 597,911 children; whilst the total number supported whol- the increase of small livings. That vote was continued for eleven up to be reasonable, intelligent, and attached members of her years. Why had it been discontinued? Because parliament, af- communion, to expose them to a scheme under which they were poor in the same principles, according to the returns made on the ter having by God's blessing been permitted to carry the country likely to become her moderate and dangerous opponents. (Cheers.) last inquiry of the National School Society in 1837, was, of through the greatest dangers with which any country was ever yet It was because the system of her Majesty's government had a schools 17,341, and of scholars 1,000,087." He thought, then, visited, thought fit to cast off all recollection of its Almighty direct tendency to the disparagement of the Church that he so that their lordships would say that the imputation on the clergy Patron, and rather than continuing this boon for that blessed of having been negligent in the education of the poor, or of hav- purpose, discontinued the £100,000 to its own lasting disgrace, ing wished to keep them in ignorance, was totally without foun- even in the midst of peace. There were persons here present not dation. But then they were charged with bigotry for educating altogether guiltless of that error; there were some who were ready children only in the principles of the national faith. Professing to complain of the tremendous destitution of religious knowledge as they did a religion the most free from corruption, the most sa- in the manufacturing districts who had some share in preventing cred in its morals, and in every way most calculated to meet the parliament doing its duty in that respect; he hoped when such spiritual wants of persons of all classes, could they have opened recollected this they would be willing to make the only reparation the door to another system, and have educated the children in in their power-a reparation which by God's blessing they might principles that are opposite to their own? Although they con- yet be able to make, by giving additional means of church extenfined the instruction which they delivered to the doctrines and sion in this country. (Hear, hear.) Without that, it would be precepts of their own Church, yet they were by no means exclu- in vain to look for any benefit to be derived from those schemes of sive, for they admitted children of every description into their education which were devised from time to time. Without that, schools. No one was excluded. The advantage of admission to he would not say it was insincerity—he would not say it was hythese schools had been thankfully accepted by many Dissenters, poerisy, but he would say it was gross inconsistency, for the noand might be conscientiously accepted by all Dissenters who were ble marquis, and those who thought and spoke with him, to get usually called orthodox, there being nothing in the catechism or up in that house and speak of the tremendous destitution in the the creed, that could be considered offensive to any denomination | manufacturing districts, and even hint that it had in any degree of Christians. The great object was to give to the Church the been occasioned by the want of exertion on the part of the means of making the children attend the parish church; but if Church. (No, no, from the Marquis of Lansdowne.) He was their parents took them to any other places of worship they were glad to hear the noble marquis did not even intend to hint that it not refused permission. That had been done in some of the large was owing to neglect on the part of the Church. He did not schools in London, and at that moment there was a school in wish his words to be taken as exclusively applicable to any govern-Westminster, where there were upwards of 40 Roman Catholic | ment-they applied to noble lords opposite, highly as he honoured children. He did not see, either, why that should not be, be- them, in a greater degree than noble lords on that (the ministerial) cause every expression which had existed in the liturgy displeasing side of the house. They commenced that deplorable desertion of moved by the good sense of those excellent persons who had re- selves they must retrace their steps and take care that there was a viewed it. He trusted, therefore, he had sufficiently defended the | a clergyman in every part of the country ready to give instruction, clergy from the imputation of bigotry. They had opened their and then there would be neither the same extent of religious dissent or of crime, which unhappily now prevailed. (Cheers.) The Bishop of London.-Held the great end of education to

questions which the noble marquis (Lausdowne) had put to the be the fulfilment of the duties incurred at baptism; and he thought rev. bench. When he was asked whether the church had a right it infinitely more advantageous to the individual to have his habits to claim the education of the people at large, he answered that formed by the rules of faith and charity, than by any mechanical he was not of opinion that the Church had a right to claim the learning whatever. Knowledge not sanctified by religious reenforcement of any system of education on the people at large, straints was rather a curse than a blessing. (Hear.) He used the words advisedly. (Hear.) The knowledge which formed the in-But the Church had a right to demand of the State—and if the tellect without likwisee fashioning the heart was not at all essential Church and State were prepared to do their duty, that demand to the well-being of the individual. What was the result of the would be answered—the Church, he said, had a right to demand intellectual systems in France? Was it one calculated to encourage of the State the means of offering education to them all, no mat- the adoption of the secular plan in this country? The result of the ter whether they belonged to the Church or not. God forbid that inquiry of M. Guerry was calculated to stagger, if not entirely But the Church had a right to demand that the Church which out religion as a panacea for all the evils of a country, M. Guerry the State acknowledged to profess the true religion, and whose said-"While crimes against the person are most frequent in duty it was to extend instruction to all within its pale, should Corsica, the provinces of the south-east, and Alsace, where the have the necessary means supplied to it. Then, he asked the noble lord to propose such a grant as would enable the Church to Berri, Limousin, and Brittany, where the people are the most educate all within its pale. Was the noble marquis prepared to do ignorant; and as for crimes against property, it is almost invariably his duty in that respect? He would answer for the most rev. those departments that are the best informed which are the most Prelate, for his other right rev. brethren, and for himself, that criminal—a fact which, if the tables be not altogether wrong, which the noble marquis had proposed to the bench was whether believe that it diminishes it." But Monsieur Guerry overlooked the claim of the Church of England extended not only to the religious, but also to the secular education of the people? His anit should direct the secular education of the country in secular otherwise, and they made efforts to that effect, but with little matters, but it had a right to demand and receive from the State success it would appear as yet. In the report made to Monsieur classes who must be assisted with the means of giving education to was stated that there existed no moral or religious education at all. their children. Speaking, as they now were, mainly of the edusay that he saw very little need of secular education that ought ing's Tour;) and yet in Sweden education is general, and under mitted to make all the acquirements in science which it should tion; so also in Scotland. But it was not so, as long as the paupon one great subject; above all, if they could make the Bible clergy have no liberty in choosing books or the hours of religious fount of science than if trained in those schools where nothing tant Episcopalian, the Presbyterian, the Papist, the Indepenanswer to which he frankly owned, seemed to involve more diffimetan? All the witnesses agreed that the most dangerous rioters to assist in the education of persons who did not belong to the the worst. Cause,—in one, 17 per cent. of the whole population he thought it right that the State should give such assistance.—

ment rendered it imperative on parents to educate their children, ment rendered it imperative on parents to educate their children, religion, then he said with equal candour, the State would depart was, to say the least of it, problematical. That he gave on the marquis had asked, whether the education in England was in a Massachusett's Board of Education, and the appendix to it—the atisfactory state. God knew, he thought it in a most unsatisciple a little farther back. He should say if it were the duty of they had no principle at all. (Hear, hear.) In the state of New the State, as he most cordially and entirely agreed with the nocourage in those very occupations which, if left to themselves, the contrary, where every one was educated in a greater or lesser trious and blessed era had not been without the most grievous asserted that the constitutional body for devising and superintendthe State of England since that period had dealt out the means cerned, was the Church. He did not assert that it was the right of spiritual instruction. Had the State then stood forward, and of the Church to insist on having the education of all the children of the Church to insist on having the education of all the children rescued from the grasp of a tyrant that ecclesiastical wealth which of the State confided to its care; though he certainly did not althe applied to pamper his minions, and at the same time to feed his together disclaim what his noble friend had ascribed, an extreme

strongly objected to it. The plan, if not a latitudinarian one, was at least one which would sow the seeds of latitudinarianism in a soil well prepared for their reception; and he had but little doubt that these seeds, well watered, would soon spring up and bear a plenteous harvest of bitter fruit. (Hear, hear.) One result of insisting on this plan would be to render it impossible to educate the Returning Officer of each Electoral Division a Writ, the children of Dissenters and Churchmen together. Indeed, if returnable within fourteen days, for the election of three the discussion of it were to be much longer protracted, he was by no means sure that the result would not be the same. But, even if it should, he thought it would be a much more desirable result than bringing them up together with the express or implied condition of not teaching them the familiar doctrines of their religion. When he himself was president of a very large national school, the numbers of which he had trebled, children of every religious denomination were admitted, even Jews; and though it certainly required judicious management not to give offence to the Dissenters, yet they did not depart from or relax their rules, but enforced them discreetly and kindly, but resolutely; and the result was, that the liberty which they were prepared to allow to the children of Dissenters was but in few cases claimed by the Dissenters themselves, who were perfectly content to leave their children in the hands of the presidents, to receive that sound religious instruction which all Dissenters who held the fundamental principles of Christianity admitted the Church of England was ever in the habit of bestowing. (Hear, hear.)

CLERGY RESERVES. The Bishop of Exeter wished to ask the noble marquis at the head of the Colonial Department, whether the bill which passed the legislature of Upper Canada for re-investing the clergy reserves

in her Majesty would be laid on the table of the two houses of The Marquis of Normanby stated, that for the reasons which

he had given the other day-namely, on the ground that the bill wanted some necessary formality-it was not in the power of government to lay the bill on the table. The Bishop of Exeter said, that in the present state of public

siness, as the bill was of great importance and would require much time for consideration, he wished to know whether the noble marquis was prepared to say that the bill would not be laid before parliament during the session?

The Marquis of Normanby might as well state at once, that he did not think that it would be in the power of government to lay

## COLONIAL.

## From the Quebec Transcript. UNION OF THE PROVINCES.

The bill "For re-uniting the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the government of the United Province,"-introduced in the House of Commons by Lord John Russell,—has been received in this Province. The following precis, which we have prepared, will enable our readers to make themselves acquainted with the prominent features of the proposed enactment. have already stated that the bill will not become law during the present session; it is proposed that the law shall come into operation on the 1st of January, 1842.

Preamble.

1st. Clause. Repeals all such acts and parts of acts as may be inconsistent with this act.

2. The District of Gaspé, and the Magdalen Islands

to be annexed to New Brunswick. 3. Upper and Lower Canada to be united under one

4. The United Province, with the exception of Quebec, Montreal, Toronto and Kingston, to be divided

into five Districts, each with a "District Council." 5. Such five Districts to be formed and bounded by arbitrators; they are to be formed so as to render the number of electoral divisions, as nearly as may be, equal

in Upper with Lower Canada. 6. For the purpose of electing members of the Assembly and the District Councils, each of the Districts

to be subdivided into nine electoral divisions. 7. Regard to be had, as far as practicable, to the Upper Canada act "for increasing the representation of

the Commons in the House of Assembly," in forming the electoral divisions. 8. It shall be lawful for the Legislature of the United Province to alter the boundaries and number of the Districts and electoral divisions; any bill to such effect to be reserved for Her Majesty's pleasure, and before her

Majesty's assent can be signified, the bill must lie before both houses of Parliament for at least thirty days. 9. All powers and functions vested in the present Governors of Upper and Lower Canada, to be vested in the Governor of the United Province, as far as consistent

10. The Governor, a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly to constitute the Legislature of the United

11. Provides for the summoning, before the meeting of the Legislature in 1842, and thenceforth from time to time, of persons to be Legislative Councillors in the Legislative Council, which is not at any time to consist of less than twenty Councillors.

12. Only such persons eligible as Legislative Councillors as shall have been a judge in a superior court, or shall have held or shall hold the office of Colonel of Militia, Executive Councillor, Member of the House of Assembly, Legislative Councillor, Chairman of a District Council, or Mayor of a town, in either, or in the United Province.

13. Legislative Councillors to remain in office eight vears only, unless re-appointed.

14. Legislative Councillors may resign: on becoming bankrupt, and on being attainted of treason or felony they cease to be Councillors.

15. Five, a quorum in the Legislative Council. 16. President of this Council to be appointed by the Governor—removable at pleasure.

17. When a division is equal, the President to have a 18. The Assembly to consist of 98 members, viz:

two for each Electoral Division, and two each for Quebec, Montreal, Toronto and Kingston. 19, 20, 21, 22. These four clauses enact that until

provision be otherwise made, the mode of convening the Legislature, returning of members, &c. shall be the same as heretofore.

23. Twenty, a quorum in the Assembly. 24, 25, 26, 27. Relate to the passing of laws, their disallowance by the Queen, &c., in conformity with for-

30. To any bill passed by the Legislature, affecting a should a District Council, within that period, request to mean the day following. that such bill be reserved for the signification of her Majesty's pleasure, the Governor shall accede to the request-and the bill shall remain for at least thirty days of the United Province to vary the terms of the capibefore the Imperial Parliament, before the Queen can tulation of Quebec in any way relating to the different signify her assent to it.

31. In every District there shall be a Representative Council called a "District Council."

32. Every such Council to consist of twenty-seven

33. The Governor to instruct the Returning Officer in each District, to summon a District Council to meet on some day in 1842

34. Returning Officer to cause a proclamation to be made, convening the District Council, at least twenty days before the day fixed for meeting; and shall send to persons to represent the Division in the District Council.

35. The same laws made applicable to the conducting elections, qualification of voters and members, &c. as in elections for the Assembly; the expense of elections to be paid by the District Council out of monies raised by

36. A person elected a member of the District Council, and refusing to serve, shall be fined £25 stg.; no person obliged to accept the office, however, who shall be permanently disabled in body or mind, or above 65 years of age, or has already served in such office, or shall have paid the fine within five years.

37. On the 1st Jany. 1843, one third of the Counillors to vacate their seats—to be determined by lot in this and succeeding year; in after years, the third part this and succeeding year; in after years, the third part who have been longest members are to vacate their seats. Every one so going out of office eligible to be forthwith

38. The mode of determining by lot.

39. On the 15th Jany, elections to be held for filling the vacated seats.

40. The Governor empowered to cause vacancies occurring in the Councils before the annual election, to be filled up; in case of the vacancies exceeding six, he is required to do so, provided that no such writ shall issue later than the 29th September.

41. Four quarterly meetings of each District Council to be held every year; due notice to be given of other neetings that may be required.

42. Councils to elect their Chairmen, and remove and replace them when necessary. 43. Ten to be a quorum.

44. The province of each District Council to consist in-providing a building for its sittings-maintaining a system of Police-paving and lighting Townsopening and improving internal communications—and in other matter specially subjected to it by the Legislature of the United Province.

45. The District Councils empowered to levy taxes, for the payment of all expenses incurred in carrying on the public business of their respective Districts.

46. A Clerk of the Council and a District Treasurer to be appointed by Ordinance of each District Council—such officers removable by the same power. 47. The duties of the Treasurer.

48. The Governor empowered to disallow any Dis-

trict Ordinance within two months after its being passed. 49. Anything in this Act notwithstanding, the Legislature of the United Province shall have the power of altering the number of members of the District Councils, the mode of returning them, &c.

50. The Duties and Revenues of the two Provinces, which they now possess, to form one consolidated fund of Revenue to be appropriated for the public service of the United Province, except as hereinafter is specially excepted and provided, and subject to the charges hereinafter mentioned.

51. Arbitrators to be appointed shall, before the 29th was to be disposed of. -Montreal Transcript. Sept. 1842, ascertain what parts of the said revenues Legislature, and be called the "United Province of Ca- are derived from local rates or assessment time of such inquiry, may be appropriated to any local purpose, and such sums shall not form part of the consolidated fund of Revenue, but shall continue as before, subject to any Act of the Legislature of the United Province, or Ordinance of a District Council.

52. The Arbitrators also to ascertain the amount of Debt chargeable on the revenues of either Province on the 29th September, and such amount shall thenceforth be charged on the consolidated fund of Revenue of the United Province.

53. The Arbitrators also to ascertain the total annual amount payable, in both Provinces, for the maintenance of the Governors, Judges, Attornies and Solicitors General, Provincial Secretaries and Civil Secretaries, and for the contingencies and expenses of their several departments; and such amounts shall, after 1st January 1842, form a permanent Civil List, chargeable on the consolidated fund of Revenue of the United Province.

54. The consolidated fund of Revenue to be also permanently charged with all expenses of the collection and management thereof.

55. The consolidated fund also charged with the expenses of the Arbitrators above alluded to, and the expenses of Returning Officers at Elections of Members

56. The first charge on the consolidated Fund to be the expenses of its collection and management—the second the Civil List and other expenses hereby charged on it-thirdly, the interest of the public debt.

57. Subject to the above reductions, the consolidated Fund to be at the disposal of the Legislature of the H. D. Sewell, George Mellis Douglas, M. D., to Charlotte Saxton, second daughter of Archibald Campbell, Esq., Her Majesty's No-United Province; all money bills to originate in the Assembly, but it shall not be lawful for that body to originate any money Resolution or Bill which shall not have been first recommended to it by message from the Go-

58. The Arbitrators alluded to are to be appointed as follows:-Two by an Act of the Legislature of Upper Canada, and two by an Ordinance of the existing Legislature of Lower Canada, with all convenient speed after the passing of this Act; and the said Arbitrators are, within one month from their appointment, to nominate a person as Umpire.

59. In case of such Arbitrators not being appointed within six months from the passing of this Act-or of the Arbitrators not having appointed an Umpire—it shall be lawful for her Majesty to make such appointment or

60. Each of the Arbitrators liable to be removed by the party who appointed him.

61. Vacancies in the Arbitration to be filled up in the same manner as the original appointments were made, within one month from the occurrence of such vacancies. 62. The Arbitrators empowered to send for persons,

papers and records; any person refusing to attend, or to produce papers, to incur a penalty of £50. 63. The Arbitrators empowered to swear witnesses.

64. When the four Arbitrators are equally divided on a question, the Umpire to have a casting vote. 65. The adjudication of the Arbitrators, after being

most every diocese in England and Wales, and by these means a structors would have been provided for the instruction of a large people in her hands. There might be many who desire education Parliament, shall have the force of law in the United Province.

66. Any day pointed out in this Act for the carrying schools in 1553 places, in some parishes there being as many as one great exception, had the State stood forward as she ought to the State. But let them be so assisted as that it should at no local division of the Province in any way, the Governor of anything into effect, which shall happen to be Suntwo or three schools. The society had trained at its central have done upon this question. The exception to which he alluded time be made manifest to the people of this country that the state shall reserve his assent for at least twenty-one days; and day, Good Friday, or Christmas Day, shall be taken

67. Affirmations allowed in lieu of oaths.

68. Nothing in this Act shall authorize the Legislature religious denominations.

69. The powers exercised by the former Legislatures, respecting the maintenance of religion, to be exercised by the Legislature of the United Province.

70. All Laws in force in the Province on 1st Jany. 1842, shall remain in force, except in so far as the same are expressly repealed or varied by this Act, or are contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions thereof.

71. The rights of Her Majesty and the Imperial Parliament not to be affected, otherwise than herein

82. Any thing authorized to be done by the Governor of the United Province, with a view to the Constitution of the Legislature thereof, may be done by the Governor General of the two Provinces when authorized

73, 74. Extend the literal meaning of "Her Majes-"Legislature," &c. to meet unforeseen cases.

75-the last clause. This Act may be amended or repealed during the present session of Parliament.

VISIT OF SIR GEO. ARTHUR.-Yesterday morning, his Excellency, accompanied by his Aids and Military Secretary, landed from on board of her Majesty's steamer, the Traveller, at Port Dalhousie—from whence he proceeded to this village, when, after a short stay, during which, several gentlemen paid their respects to him, he proceeded along the line of the Welland canal, to Port Colborne. - St. Catherine's Journal, Aug. 3.

Sometime last week, intelligence reached town of a gang of rufnant Governor, with praiseworthy promptitude, returned to town from the Niagara frontier, whither an express had been sent, to apprise His Excellency of what had taken place; and on that day a proclamation was issued, offering a reward of £500 for the apprehension of Benjamin Lett, the supposed murderer of Captain Ussher, who it was said, was one of the gang at Cobourg;—but he eluded the vigilance of his pursuers. This Proclamation issued, His Excellency re-embarked at midnight, on board Her Majesty's Steamboat Traveller and proceeded forthwith to Port Dalhousie, to continue his tour to the Westward of the Province.

The Attorney General proceeded to Cobourg on receiving the intelligence, and all the parties have been committed for trial.— Should they be convicted, it is to be hoped there will be no tampering with Justice, in the present case, but that these base assassins will have meted out to them, the due measure of punishment, which the enormity of their crime calls for. By a proper example being at once made, there is reason to expect that these lawless incursions into the Province will cease, -not otherwise. - Toronto Colonist, 7th August.

KENNEDY, who escaped from the House in which the Durham conspirators were seized, has escaped altogether. He was a day and a half in Toronto, and went hence either in the Transit, or the Queen-the Captain knowing nothing of his flight from Co bourg, till he saw it in the Niagara Reporter. Vigilance is not

Lett has been seen back of Belleville.-Kingston Herald. We understand that a Captain, two subalterns, and 76 men, leave town this day for Cobourg.—Hamilton Gazette, 5th August. County of Hastings erected into a new District.

Read a representation from the Magistrates of the County of Hastings, praying that a Proclamation may issue, declaring the said County a separate District—the provisions of the Provincial Statute, 7th Wm. 4th, chap. 31 having been complied with.

Ordered, That a Proclamation issue, the name of the said

New District to be called the "DISTRICT OF VICTORIA." W. H. LEE, (Signed) Acting C. E. C.

case of this accused felon, claimed by the British government from the American authorities, that he may undergo a trial, whereby, if guilty being punished, and if innocent being acquitted, the ends of justice may be satisfied, the Court did not give any judgment. They stated that the important nature of the question, and the consequences to arise from their decision, made it impossible for them to decide in haste; and that being obliged to sit as Judges in another Court, at 30 miles distance, on the day, they would not give any decision before their departure.
When however, they had come to a deliberate conclusion, the
Judges signified that they would instruct the Sheriff how Holmes

William Carroll, and Samuel Wood, the two prisoners who have been discharged. No sentence has as yet been passed upon the five prisoners convicted.—We understand that some difficulty lies in the way of their being sentenced, arising out of the Provincial statute, under which they were tried .- Toronto Colonist.

The Judges who decided on their personal political leanings, contrary to law, have been re-instated. This is a most gross want of delicacy to the present Executive, while the release of law, have been re-instated. the political prisoners in London, must altogether disgust every judge, magistrate, juror or subordinate, in any way connected with their apprehension or trial.—Montreal Transcript.

# POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY MORNING.
The Sheriff of this District by yesterday's mail, received official intimation from the Lieut. Governor's Private Secretary, that the Militia force, which was ordered to be sent from Hamilton on the and instant, will arrive here early on the morning of Sunday the 11th instant! The delay has been most extraordinary and unaccountable! The Windmill has been fitted up as barracks for the

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY. The "Western Clerical Society" will hold their next Quarterly Meeting (D. V.) on Wednesday, the 21st August, at the Revd. Benjamin Cronyn's M. A., London.

The sermon will be preached on Thursday at 11 o'clock.

N. B.—Members, who, from a distance Eastward, may be un-ole to reach London in one day, are invited to the Secretary's on Monday, and on Thursday returning.—Present residence about 2 miles East of Woodstock.

WILLIAM BETTRIDGE, B. D.

Woodstock, 23d July, 1839.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. Richard Flood, on the 27th July, Wilson Mills,

Esq., of Delaware, to Mary, youngest daughter of Harry Cook, of Richmond Hill, in the Township of Caradoc, Esquire.

By the Rev. R. V. Rogers, on the 20th June, Mr. Nathaniel Tottin, Cordwainer, to Jane Graham, niece of Mrs. Hill, Rich-

By the same, on the 25th July, Mr. Thomas Hodgins, Joiner, to

Mary Ann Hodgins of Fitzroy.

By the same, on the 29th July, Mr. Mark Kinney, Farmer, to Eliza Dooley, of Goulburn. DIED.

On the 28th July, aged 10 months, Anna Maria, infant daughter of Thomas Champion Esq., of Toronto.

In Hamilton, on the 28th July, James Delisle, the youngest son

of Capt. John Poore, 1st Bat. I. M.
At Niagara, on Friday the 26th ult., Mrs. E. Lennox, widow.
On Tuesday evening last, Clarissa Victoria, infant daughter of
Mr. Henry Charles, of Niagara.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS. CLAUD HALCRO will appear in our next.

HENRY SEYMOUR is received.
The very excellent Simcoe address, and His Excellency's most satisfactory reply arrived too late for insertion this week—we shall gladly place them in our next number.

LETTERS received to Friday, Angust 9th:—
Rev. S. Ramsay; Rev. W. Bettridge; Lord Bishop of Montreal; Rev. B. Lindsay, add. subs. and rem.; Rev. A. F. Atkinson, (2) add. subs.; Rev. C. Jackson, rem.; T. S. Shortt Esq. add. subs.; Rev. M. Burnham, rem.; Lieut. Aylmer; J. Breakenridge Esq. (2); Rev. S. Armour, add. sub.; Rev. H. Patton, do. and papers; Rev. R. V. Rogers, add. subs.; Rev. G. R. Grout, A. Dixon Esq. add. subs. and rem.; C. R. add. subs.; \*\*My vices, there would have been means by which spiritual in
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